CONFLICTING UNION REPORTS.

Rebel Accounts of Sunday's Fight.

THEY HAVEN'T HEARD OF OUR VICTORY YET.

Beauregard Announces Johnston's Death.

GEMS. BUSHROD JOHNSON AND GLADDEN WOUNDED

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE HEAVY LOSSES.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 12, 1862. The Gazetie's Pittsburg, Tenn., correspondent day we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within balf a mile of the landing, when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendone efforte of our artillerists, and Baell's approach eaved us. On Monday, after nine hours hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond one old camps on Monday, except Gen. Lew

The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and counded at 3,300, and in prisoners 3,000 to 4,000. The Rebel less in killed and wounded is probably 1,000 heavier. The Rebels, in their retreat, left seres covered with their dead, whom they had carried to t e rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

Curcago, Saturday, April 19, 1862. The Chicago Tribune reporter, who has returned from Pittaburg Landing, furnishes the following:

Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, supported by the 23d Illinois, 77th and 53d Obio regiments, were the first in the fight. Both the Onio regiments ranthe 77th without firing a gun-leaving Waterhouse without any support. He fought half an hour, howe ever, retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh with a Minié ball, but not fawounded in the tright with a mine ball, but not hat-tally. His battery is badly cut up. Taylor's bat-tery continued to fight, supported splendidly by the Illinois regiment, until he and his support were out-thanked on both sides. He then retired through a cross fire, baving but one man killed and seventeen

Meantime Waterhouse, with his three guns, took a second position, supported by the Second briggle of Gen. McClernand's division, composed of the lth, 17th, 28th, 48th and 48th Hilmois, Col. Marsh minanding. During the forencon they were combled to retire through their own encampment, with any loss, into some woods, where they formed a cond line of battle.

advance was then ordered by Gen. Me-and. A hundred rode advance brought them at of the Rabels. Here commenced one of the Receive-commenced engagements of the day. heroely-contented engagements of the day, ing in the repulse of the enemy, who were

, compelled to retreat within half a

were, however, compelled to retreat visual and a mile of the river.

At this moment the gun-boats opened fire, throwing shells over the heads of our men, and covered the ground in every direction with Rebel slain. Taylor's battery again took a position on the paradeground of the first division, and opened on the Rebel battery placed 800 yards distant, and a splendid arillery duel took place. The Rebel battery was gleoced, and their caisson blown up. Taylor's battery was then ordered into a reserve. was then ordered into a reserve.

New-York



Edribune.

THURST BUILDE THURSDAY AND THE PERSON OF THE

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1862. Vol. XXII....No. 6,560.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PITTSBURG---SITUATION IN BATTLE PLEBIL

From the above map our renders may gather an intelligent idea of the distribution of the several parts of Gen. Buell's immense force just prior to the Battle of Pittsburg, as stated by our correspond Since the occupation of Nashville, the six old divisious, respectively commanded by Generals McCook, Nelson, Mitchell, Thomas, Crittenden, and Wood, have been more equalized in point of numbers, and they all consist now of four brigades of infantry and a corresponding complement of envalry and artillery each. A new one has furthermore been organized under command of Gen. Negley, to constitute the reserve. The location of the several divisions had been as follows: That of Gen. Mitchell was at Murfreesbore, on the direct road to Chattanooga (since turned off to Huntsville, Ala., severing the Rebel railroad communication between the Southern Atlantic States and the West;) those of Generals McCook, Nelson, Crittenden, and Thomas were encamped on the Columbia road, on rud between Rutherford Creek and Duck River; and were joined by Gen. Wood's and Gen. Negley's, which previously remained in the subarbs of Nashville. About two weeks ago, it was determined between Generals Halleck, Buell, and Grant, that the main body of the army in Middle Tennessee should form a junction with the forces already collected under Gen. Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, between Purdy and Savannah, and hence the divisions of Generals Thomas, Nelson, McCook, and Crittenden turned to the right of Columbia, and marched, via Mount Pleasant and Waynesboro' to Savannah, where they crossed the Tennessee and united with Gen. Grant's command, just in time to save us from overwhelming disaster in the second battle at Pittsburg.

The guilboats did fine work, and probably saven our samp from total destruction on Sunday.

The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a com-plete surprise, many officers and soldiers being over-taken in their tents, and shaughtered or taken prisoners. Gen. Smith was not in the fight, but lying sick at Savannah, not being able to get out of

Our forces on Sunday were not over 35,000 men. regiments, and the enemy's not less than 90,000. The Rebel came on at Quartermaster says 90,000 rations were issued before ly repulsed.

During the fight, several Mississippi regiments, which fad arrived on Saturday night, came on at double quick, but were almost immediately repulsed. On Monday, a Michigan battery, captured the day before, was retaken by the 16th Wisconsin.

The fight, after taking this battery, was conducted in person by Gen. Beauregard. In his efforts to recover it, he was wonded in the arm. He was successful in tasing it, but it was again taken from him. It was aptured and retaken no less than six times. Company A of the Chicago Light Artillery, who

Recurregard is thought not to be prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and, if pushed, will retreat to Jackson, Mississippi.

Company A of the Chicago Light Artillery, who were so everely handled on the first day, were only the so everely handled on the first day, were only handled on the first day, were only handled on the first day, were only hand able to man three gans on Monday; but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded completely in allending and capturing the Rebel battery of signa. They were, however, compelled to abandon it, from lack of horses to draw it off; their own pieces were brought off by hand.

The general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday, our cavalry following them until the homes were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the reads, the rout would have been made complete, and we could have carried their fairenched camp at Corinth. It will be impossible, on account of the condition of the reads, to do it now for some days.

The Rebel satillery was superior to ours, their small arms were almost equal. The Rebel loss was 15,000 killed and wounded: ours was 10,000. These will be found moderate estimates.

The enemy have taken more prisoners than we. The Sib Iswa were espitized on masser.

When the reporter left, on Wedneday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing the kieble, had only occupied the ground formerly held by the The enemy have taken more prisoners than we.

The Sib Iowa were espuried on mease.

When the reporter left, on Wedneeday morning, our advance, which had been pursuing the kieles, had only occupied the ground formerly held by the enemy, half-way between Pittsburg and Corlath. The enemy are straining every neve to get in resonability of the surprise rests with the examining officer. On Friday, a large force of Rebel cavalry appeared within sight of our lines, and recained there, but Gen. Sherman, who eccupied the advance, had been ordered not to bring our she engagement, consequently he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in this position until Sunday morning. They served as a screen, behind which Gen. Bearmanned for the position of the position of the forces, the first attack, the prospects of the stracked extracted the entire from the gunbeat charge, Buell's arrival, the charge of the cavalry and other matters of interest. We can only find room for the following portions of the marrative:

THE ATTACK.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our line. The enemy, in large force, had driven in the pickets of Gen. Sherman e division, and failen with vengeance on the 48th legiment O. V. M., Col. Sollivan, the 70th, Col. Cockerell, and the 72d, Col. Buckland. The troops here had never before been in action, and being so unexpected to the complete was furnished by the carriative was furnished by the graph to the Associated Preze, gives a lengthy description of the position of the position of the forces, the first attack, the prospects of the strack, the prospects of the strack, the prospects of the strack, the first attack, the prospects of the strack attack, the prospects of the extrack, the prospects of the extrack position of the forces, the first attack, the prospects of the extrack prospects of the strack, the prospects of the extrack prospects of the extrack, the prospects of the extrack, the first attack, the prospects of the extrack, the first attack, the p

and study completed for growed fractory light by the substituted of growed fractory light by the growed fractory light by the substituted, and believe growed to get in reconstruction of the study was designed from the study of the careful and the study of the careful and the study of the careful and the study of the study and called readous of the careful and the study are study of the careful and the study are study of the study and the study. The follower fractors are study as a study of the study and the study are study of the study and the study are study as a study as a study as a study are study as a st

the result was a sure thing and could not full—they would capture Grant's army, then whip Buell, and thus hold their railroads. If they lost the day, he said they might as well lay down their arms and go home.

The timely arrival of Gen. Grant, who had has been left at gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from that point on Saturday evening last.

The timely arrival of Gen. Grant, who had have their arms and go home.

Major McDousld thinks the story of the escape of Gen. Prentisa is not true. He and a greater portion of the brighde were taken prisoners in the early part of the fight on Sanday.

The guilboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total destruction on Sanday.

The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise, many officers and soldiers being over taken.

The close of the whirring balls, which he sattle of the hours, thanks to Almighty God, Corinth when the troops moved from that point on Saturday evening last.

The timely arrival of Gen. A strong guard was such true. He and a greater advantage than of the brighted across the thoroughfares, with orders to halt was fought, gave them a greater advantage than of the fight on Sanday.

The guilboats did fine work, and probably saved our army from total destruction on Sanday.

The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise, many officers and soldiers being over, taken in their tents, and slaughtered or taken.

THE CLOSE OF THE FIEST DAY.

lines under penalty of a stronger admonition at the hands of the established line of sentrics.

THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST DAY.

At 5 o'clock, there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back on the center for the distance, perhaps, of nearly half a mile. They then suddenly wheeled, and again threw their entire force upon the left wing, determined to make the final struggle of the day in that quarter. The gunboat Lexington, in the mean time, had arrived from Savannah, and after sending a messenger to Gen. Grant to ascertain the direction in which the enemy lay from the river, the two boats took poation about half a mile above the landing and poured their right. The shots were thick and fast, and told with a thrilling effect.

In the mean time, Gen. Wallace had taken a cirburation of the lattack your readers may judge that the lattack your readers

cultions route from Crump's Landing, and appeared andealy on the right wing of the enemy. In face of this combination of circumstances, the Rebels felt that their enterprise was for the day a failure, and a sight was about at hand, they slowly fell back, alghting as they went, until they reached an advantageous position, sensewhat in the rear, and yet occuping the main road to Cornith. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they had it entirely got beyond their reach. Thus ends an outline of the battle of the first day.

Within half an hour from the first firing of the morning, the contest had again spread in either direction, and both the main center and left wang were actively engaged. The Rebels were, however, not so anxious to fight their way to the river's bank is on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might again under the powerful guns of the lyler and Lexington, whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, the spine the powerful guns of the lyler and Lexington, whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, the powerful guns of the lyler and Lexington, whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, the powerful guns of the lyler and Lexington, and the still unweared soldiers of vectors and the way of the right.

The foe was not, however, lacking in activity, and they were met by the re-ctiorcements, together with the centage of the first first of the famous 18th fillings. Who had borne the name of the famous 18th fillings, who had borne the name of the famous 18th fillings, who had borne the name of the case forest which stretched away to their right.

The foe was not, however, lacking in activity, and they were met by the re-ctiorcements, together with the vectagind could not have expendent of Mississippi," they were ready and eager to the Union army. We are driving them they ded officers of the first brought and advantage of the provision of the light and a count of the famous 18th limits to the close of the batting to the close of the batti ing than has already appeared in the newspapers.

As Gen. Halleck is near the scene of the last battle, an official account is very soon expected.

INCIDENTS OF THE TWO DAYS' FIGHT.

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Times a portion of whose graphic narrative was furnished by telegraph to the Associated Press, gives a lengthy description of the position of the forces, the first attack, the prospects of the strengle as the battle advanced, the gunboat charge, Buell's arrival, the charge of the exvalry and other matters of interest.

We can only find room for the following portions of and they were met by the re-entorcements, together as the case of the battle of the first day.

THE SECOND DAY.

Within half an hour from the first firing of the morning, the contest had again spread in esther direction, and both the main center and left wing were actively engaged. The Rebels were, however, not so anxions to fight their way to the river's bank as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might be again expect if brought again whose black hulls steamed slowly along the stream, keeping a careful watchfulness for any signs they might be agained to gather as to the exact location of the case of the contest had again spread in esther direction, and both the main center and left wing were actively engaged. The Rebels were, however, not so anxions to fight their way to the river's bank as on the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might be again as a serior watching the provious day, having had a slight experience of what they might be again and the previous day, having had a slight experience of the previous day, having had a slight experience of what they might be again as a serior watching the previous day, having had a sligh

your readers may judge that the been not one calculated to steady the

dated yesterday afternoon, say that the battle continues fierce and furious, the enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistiess determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is

In hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the Union army. We are driving them back on the river and shall kill or capture the whole

Graut was in command of the Union forces.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A dispatch from Corinth, dated yesterday (Sunday), says the great battle commenced at daylight this morning. The Yankees were driven back two miles. Our victorious columns are still advancing.

The 1st Louisiana Regiment has taken one Union battery and several others have been captured. Col. Wilhams of Memphia was killed. Gen. Prentiss was captured. He says they have 35,000 men on the field, and 18 batteries, nearly all of which have been captured. Gen. Bueli had a portion of his force at Duck Creek.

We have the enemy's camp to the server of the search of the server of the serv

GENERAL MITCHELL'S ADVANCE.

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Also, 15 Locomotives and Many Railroad Cars.

that Huntaville, Alabama, was occupied yestern by Gen. Mitchell without much hundred prisoners were taken, also fifteen locomo tives, and a large amount of rolling stock.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MITCHELL.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 12, 1062.
The following disputch has been received by the

Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS TRIED DIVISION

HENTSYLLE, Als., April 14, 1982.}

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, lea ing Fayetteville yesterday at 12 e'clock m., my advanced guard, consisting of Twichin's brigade, Kennett's Cavalry and Simonson's Battery, entered Huntsville this morning, at 6 o'clock. The city completely taken by surprise, no one having co ered the march practicable in the time. We captured about 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large amount of passenger and box-platform cars, the tele graph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails. We have at least succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the S

ern States. O. M. MITCHELL, Brig Gen. Co [Hantsville is the capital of Madison County, Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 150 miles N. N. E. of Tuscaloosa, and 116 S. by E. of Nashville. This more Hue of defense .- Ed. Trib. 1

THE ATTACK ON NEW-ORLEANS.

Pass Christian Taken

BALTIMORN, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

A dispatch dated Mobile, 5th, says the enemy (Union troops) shelled Pass Christian yesterday, nded 2,400 men and 12 4-pound howitzers. Rebel) force was 300 men and two howitzers. ade a narrow escape.

[Pase Christian is a post village, of Harrison Co., 165 miles S. S. E. of Jackson, Mississippi, 50 miles from New-Orleans 13 from Mississippi City, and 25 from Biloxi, commanding a Pass of the same name near the entrance of St. Louis Bay

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Reported Surrender of Fort Craig with Col. Canby's Command.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following: A letter has been received at New-Orleans from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig, by unconditional capitulation. Col. Canby proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart, on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during

FROM ARKANSAS.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING IN ARKANSAS-ILLNESS OF GEN. SIGEL. 8r. Louis, April 12, 1862.

eted that the Rebels have withdrawn their rees from Northwestern Arkansas, and are conce trating them at Pocahontas, in the Northeastern part of the State. Their force at that point is represented to be 10,000. The Union forces, under Gen. Steele, are between Greenville, Missouri, and the Arkans prepared to meet any movement the Rebels may

Major.-Gen. Sigel has arrived from the Southwest, having been compelled to leave his command for a time on account of his health.

Arrivals from Ironton say that the rebel General Van Dorn is at Pittman's ferry, on the Carrant river, near the Missouri line, with 10,000 or 12,000 troops, awaiting reenforcements.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The steam-transport Locust Point, French, from Port Royal, arrived on Saturday afternoon, bringing dates to the 7th inst. She sailed in company with the steamship Parkersburg, for New-York, with the mails. The Cahawba would sail for New-York on the 10th. There had been no arrivals of transports since the sailing of the Atlantic. Nothing of co

The U. S. steam transport, Parkersburg, Capt. Hoffman, also arrived on Saturday night, from Port Royal, sailing from thence on the 7th inst. She furnishes no further intelligence. She brings the mails and the following passengers:

Capt. Henry Wayne, 78th Pennsylvants Regiment, Lewis J. Kate. Master's Mate, U. S. N., Liest. Metcalf, 1st Councoticus Light Esttery, H. C. Coffman, Quatermaster's Staff at Port Royal, Mr. James Tauner, and 9 in steerage.

stance, as follows:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment, but must accept it less as a personal honor than as one intended for the brave men who have so well fought our battles. We have glorious news to-day from Island No. 10. Gen. Pope has captured three Generals, six field-batteries, stronger than the batteries of Island No. 10, 6,000 prisoners, and 100 large captured areas. non, innumerable small arms, with wagons, samp equipage, and everything the enemy had. [Loud cheering and music.] I have just received further "Gen. Beauregard, with an immense army, ad-

vanced from Corinth, and attacked the combined forces of Gens. Grant and Buell at Pitteburg. The forces of Gens. Grant and Buell at Pittsburg. The battle began at daybreak yesterday morning, and continued until late in the afternoon. Immense losses on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back to his fortifications. [Immense cheering.] When I came berg promised to drive the Rebel flag from Missouri. This has been done, and more. I have opened the Tennessee and the Cumberland to the commerce of St. Louis, and I trust it will not be long before this city will have communication with the ocean. [Renewed and prolonged cheers.] Gentlemen, I leave you to-morrow morning, but shall remain in immediate telegraphic communication with St. Louis, and shall still seek the promotion of her welfare and prosperity."

perity."

The close of the significant address was followed with fresh bursts of applause and the lively performance of Yankee Doodle, by the band, soon after

which the pleased crowd retired. The next morning the General left St. Louis, with The next morning the General left St. Louis, with his staff, for the field. We append a list of his alder Brig.-Gen. Callium. Chief of Staff and Engineers; Capt. M. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brig.-Gen. Smith. Chief of Cavalry; Col. Catts. Chief of Toyographical Engineers; Col. Calender, Chief of Ordnauce; Cen. DuBots. Chief of Artillery; Col. McKibber, Add-de-Camp al Judge Advocate; Artillery; Col. McKibber, Add-de-Camp, Judge Advocate; Majo. Rey, Ald-de-Camp; Capt. Smith, Ald-de-Camp; Assistant Surgeou, Feter V. Schenck; Lieut. Pice, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Throckmorton, Ald-de-Camp; Mr. Wier, Military Telegrapher.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

SHE HAS GONE TO CHARLESTON.

BALVINORS, Saturday, April 12, 1982.

A letter from Pattonsburg, N. C., to The Richmond Whig says that the Nashville was taken to see by Lieut. Wm. C. Whittle, and that she was taken to Charleston to be delivered to her new owners.